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Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (see annex).

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Introduction

1. The purpose of the present document is to respond to Economic and Social Council decision 2011/217, in which the Council invited the Chair of the Committee on World Food Security to transmit to it every year, starting in 2012, a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations, as well as the results achieved by the Committee in the area of food security and nutrition, in accordance with its new roles and vision. More information regarding the new roles and vision of the reformed Committee can be found in documents A/65/73-E/2010/51 and A/66/76-E/2011/102 (see also A/67/86-E/2012/71 and A/68/73-E/2013/59).

2. The report begins by briefly describing the main outcomes and decisions taken at the fortieth session of the Committee, held in October 2013, and, where appropriate, updates on follow-up actions. This is followed by the annex, the final report of the session (including relevant appendices). The forty-first session of the Committee will be held in October 2014.

Main decisions, recommendations and results

Update on the Work of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)

At the Fortieth Session of CFS, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) presented two reports that were requested by the Committee, namely: *Biofuels and Food Security and Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*. These reports were used as the basis for discussions at two policy round tables which are summarized briefly below. Policy recommendations resulting from the discussions and endorsed by the Plenary are provided in the Final Report contained in Annex I.

The HLPE will produce two reports for the 2014 Plenary Session: *Role of Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food*. The HLPE has also been requested to include in its workplan a study on Water and Food Security to be presented in 2015. In addition the HLPE is working to produce a note on *Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition*, requested by the Committee in the context of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

Biofuels and Food Security

As a result of the policy round table discussion on *Biofuels and Food Security*, the Committee acknowledged the multiplicity and complexity of the links between biofuels and food security, occurring in different ways at different levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. It encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources. It recommended a detailed set of actions, their development and implementation by appropriate stakeholders, along the following three lines:

- actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels;
- actions to promote research and development on biofuels and food security;
- actions with regards to linkages between energy and food security.

Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security

As a result of the policy round table discussion on *Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security*, the Committee encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organizations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners) to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition. It recommended a detailed set of actions along the three following lines:

- enable national policies, governance and their evidence base;
- promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology;
- enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources.

Principles for responsible agricultural investments (CFS-RAI)

In 2012, the Committee launched a two-year consultative process to develop and ensure broad ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investments (CFS-RAI). These are expected to promote investments in agriculture in a way that contributes to food security and nutrition and to the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

At its Fortieth Session, the Committee endorsed a schedule of regional multi-stakeholder consultations to take place between November 2013 and March 2014 and a global electronic consultation with the intention to receive feedback and inputs on the Zero Draft of the CFS-RAI from a broad range of stakeholders.

The outcomes of the regional and the global consultations fed into a new version which has been released at the beginning of April 2014. The new draft has been subsequently negotiated in Rome between 19 and 23 May 2014 with a view to agree on a final version for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in October 2014.

Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises

In 2012, the Committee launched a two-year consultative process to develop and ensure broad ownership of an Agenda for Action to address food insecurity in protracted crises.

The Agenda for Action is intended to provide guidance, setting out experience-based principles and describing associated practical actions that can be taken. The aim is to assist stakeholders in developing appropriate policies, investments, institutional arrangements, programmes and activities to improve food security and nutrition in protracted crises. The principles will be voluntary and should be interpreted and applied in line with existing obligations under national and international law.

At its Fortieth Session, the Committee endorsed a schedule for the consultations. Consultations and related outreach activities will be carried out at both the global and regional levels to ensure broad participation and ownership by all stakeholders. A finalized "Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in

Protracted Crises" will to be submitted for endorsement to Forty-First Session of CFS in 2014.

Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

The 40th session of CFS adopted a MYPoW for the Committee for 2014-2015, which includes the work of the HLPE and a number of workstreams. A guidance note outlining the key elements for the preparation of a regular, structured and inclusive process for selection and prioritization of CFS future activities and suggested HLPE topics, was also adopted.

Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations

The Committee mandated the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring to produce a plan of action to disseminate CFS decisions in the context of the planned CFS Communication Strategy. The Committee highlighted the importance of conducting periodic assessments of the effectiveness of CFS in promoting participation and policy coherence among food security and nutrition stakeholders Specifically, a baseline survey to assess the current situation has been identified as the basis for assessing progress.

Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

The Committee endorsed the Second Version of the Global Strategic Framework (GSF) that includes the policy recommendations for *Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition* and *Food Security and Climate Change* that were endorsed at the Thirty-Ninth Session of CFS in 2012. The process for future updating of the GSF was also approved.

A Communication Strategy for CFS

The elements of the CFS Communication Strategy were endorsed. The Committee acknowledged that awareness raising and outreach should be an integral part of the development and roll out of the Committee's work and requested that an implementation plan including the budget be developed.

CFS Rules of Procedure

The Committee endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary and the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other entities of the United Nations which are directly concerned with food security and nutrition.

Annex

Report on the 40th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 7-11 October 2013) (C 2015/19)

Executive Summary

In its fourth Session since the reform, the CFS addressed seven agenda items corresponding to the roles of the Committee. Nearly 800 representatives of CFS stakeholder groups (governments, civil society, private sector, international and regional organizations and observers), including 25 Ministers and 12 Vice Ministers, registered for CFS 40. Organizational matters were dealt with in Item I. In Item II, opening statements were made by the heads of the three Rome-Based Agencies, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition (on behalf of the United Nations Secretary-General), and the Chair of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Steering Committee. A brief presentation was made on the main findings of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI 2013) under Item III. Recommendations from policy round table debates on two topics were made under Item IV, including, "Biofuels and Food Security" and "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition". Item V included seven topics corresponding to the main CFS workstreams, namely: progress on the consultation process to arrive at principles for responsible agricultural investments; progress on the consultation process to arrive at an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises; endorsement of the process for updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) as well as the second version of the GSF; endorsement of the proposed amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization as well as the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary; recommendations regarding monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations; approval of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2014-2015; endorsement of the next steps of the CFS Communication Strategy. In Item VI ways to strengthen linkages and encourage a two way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global and regional levels, especially the post-2015 development agenda process, were explored. The election of the new CFS Chair and Bureau and the adoption of the report of the Session took place under item VII. A Special Event on "Natural resource management for food security in the context of the post-2015 development agenda: empowering small-scale food producers and food insecure communities to be agents of change" was also held in the context of CFS 40.

Suggested Action by the Council and the Conference

Suggested action by Council

The Council is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 40th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

(a) welcomed the presentation of the findings of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI) entitled "The multiple dimensions of food security";

(b) endorsed recommendations from the two policy roundtables regarding "Biofuels and Food Security" (para 13-28) and "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" (para 29-51);

(c) endorsed the proposed schedule for the way forward regarding the inclusive consultation process for the development of principles for responsible agricultural investments (para 53);

(d) appreciated the efforts in addressing the three immediate actions identified as priorities areas of work supporting the development of an Agenda for Action and endorsed the schedule proposed for the way forward (para 55);

(e) endorsed the Second Version of the GSF (2013) as well as the process for updating the GSF and agreed that the statistical figures included in Section 1 of the GSF should be updated annually to be in line with those of the SOFI report (para 58);

(f) endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary as well as the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition (para 61);

(g) endorsed the proposed amendments to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and requested the FAO Council forward these to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the Conference for approval (para 63.a);

(h) acknowledge the progress towards a CFS framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and endorsed the proposal for a plan of action to disseminate major CFS decisions in the context of the CFS Communication Strategy (para 66);

(i) endorsed the elements of the CFS Communication Strategy and recommended that an implementation plan including the budget be worked out by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group (para 69);

(j) adopted the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPOW) for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams as well as the revised Guidance Note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities and recommended that the OEWG continues its work (para 68);

(k) welcomed presentations of four global, four regional and two national initiatives that are relevant to CFS engagement in the post-2015 development agenda process (para 70-76);

(l) highlighted the essential role of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and mandated the Bureau to explore ways, in consultation with the Advisory Group, for the CFS to provide inputs to the decision-making process on the post-2015 development agenda in New York (para 70-76);

(m) elected the new CFS Chair, Bureau Members and their Alternates for the next biennium (para 77-78).

Suggested action by Conference

The Conference is invited to acknowledge the outcomes of the 40th Session of CFS, where the Committee:

(a) welcomed the outcomes from two round tables on the following topics: "Biofuels and Food Security" (para 13-28) and, "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" (para 29-51);

(b) endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary as well as the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition (para 61);

(c) recognized the importance of the following points that emerged from the updates provided and the debate held during the session on Coordination and Linkages with CFS: i) future plans and actions for development should be more universal, inclusive and transformative with increasing emphasis on governance, inter-linkages, transparency and accountability; ii) sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition are crucial to several agendas such as poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, youth employment, climate change, energy use and water management; iii) CFS, as a multi-stakeholder forum where all actors have a space and an opportunity to exchange views, has much to contribute to tackle challenging and controversial issues on food security and nutrition in an open and participatory manner; iv) CFS was encouraged to actively engage in the post-2015 development agenda process, bringing the unique experience of both its multiple-stakeholders and multi-stakeholder platform to the debate and to support the inclusion of a goal reflecting food security and nutrition issues among the sustainable development goals; v) all stakeholders were encourage to do their part to ensure that the CFS vision of a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is adequately reflected in the post-2015 development agenda (para 76).

Queries on the substantive content of the document may be addressed to:

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fortieth Session from 7 to 11 October 2013 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 121 Members of the Committee; 14 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 11 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 95 Civil society organizations;[1]
- 1 International agricultural research organization;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 47 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations;[2] and,
- 26 observers

2. 25 Ministers and 12 Vice Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2013/40/Inf.4 (http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/en/).

3. The report contains the following annexes: Appendix A — Agenda of the Session; Appendix B — Membership of the Committee; Appendix C — List of documents; Appendix D — Extracts from document CFS 2013/40/10 Rev.1 "Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization".

4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

5. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Yaya Olaniran of Nigeria.

6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable

7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, India, Lithuania (Presidency of the Council of the European Union), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland under the Chairmanship of Mr Lupiño Lazaro (Philippines).

8. Some countries indicated that due to the late availability of documents in some of the official languages of the United Nations, especially those relative to the roundtables, they had not been able to take part in the discussions in said roundtables.

9. The Committee agreed on the overarching need to receive session documents in all United Nations official languages in a timely manner to enable their review by all delegations and urged all responsible for their preparation to ensure that deadlines are duly met.

[1] Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 74 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.
[2] This figure includes 44 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 40

10. Opening statements were delivered by Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition (on behalf of the UN Secretary-General); Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS information documents at http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/.

III. THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2013 (SOFI)

11. The Committee considered a presentation of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI), entitled "The multiple dimensions of food security", delivered by Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, Statistics Division (ESS) and SOFI Coordinator, FAO, with contributions from the co-authors Mr Thomas Elhaut, Director, Statistics and Studies for Development Division (SSD), IFAD and Ms Joyce Luma, Chief, Food Security Analysis Service, WFP.

12. The Committee was presented with some of the findings of SOFI 2013 report, namely:

(i) 842 million people — around one in eight people in the world — are estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger in 2011-13. This figure is lower than the 868 million reported with reference to 2010-2012;

(ii) developing regions as a whole have registered significant progress towards the MDG 1 hunger target;

(iii) despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist;

(iv) growth can raise incomes and reduce hunger, but higher economic growth may not reach everyone;

(v) food security is a complex condition. Its dimensions — availability, access, utilization and stability — are better understood when presented through a suite of indicators;

(vi) undernourishment and undernutrition coexist in many countries. However, in some countries, undernutrition rates are considerably higher than the prevalence of undernourishment;

(vii) long-term commitment to mainstreaming food security and nutrition in public policies and programmes is key to hunger reduction;

(viii) policies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, especially for smallholders, combined with social protection policies and programmes, can achieve hunger reduction even where poverty is widespread;

(ix) remittances, which have globally become three times larger than official development assistance, have had significant impacts on poverty and food security.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

A. ROUNDTABLE: BIOFUELS AND FOOD SECURITY

13. Mr Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on "Biofuels and Food Security" presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

14. The Committee:

(a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Biofuels and Food Security and the relevant report;

(b) Recalled the outcomes of the Committee's deliberations on "Food Price Volatility" in October 2011, in particular CFS 37 Final report paragraph 50 i);

(c) Highlighted that energy and food security are linked and acknowledged the challenge of achieving both food security and energy security, considering the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization);

(d) Took note of the various drivers of biofuel development including energy security, climate change mitigation, export markets development, and rural development;

(e) Recognised that biofuel development encompasses both opportunities and risks in economic, social and environmental aspects, depending on context and practices;

(f) Underscored that food security and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security should be priority concerns for all the relevant stakeholders in biofuel development, which should not compromise food security, and should especially consider women and smallholders due to their high level of importance in achieving food security, while considering varied national contexts;

(g) Acknowledged that:

(a) The links between biofuels and food security are multiple and complex and can occur in different ways at different geographic levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. Therefore, their assessment should be multi-faceted and contextualised, and an integrated, evidence-based, gender-sensitive and environmentally-sound approach is required in biofuel policy-making and investments;

(b) Production and consumption of biofuels, amongst many other factors, influence international agricultural commodity prices. The interaction between biofuels, food prices and supply responses is dynamic and complex, and requires a distinction between short-term and long-term impacts;

(c) In some cases, current biofuel production creates competition between biofuel crops and food crops. Significant guidance exists and is further needed

to ensure that biofuels policies are coherent with food security to minimize the risks and maximize the opportunities of biofuels in relation to food security. This includes, the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF); the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT); the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RtF); The Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy and FAO Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach.

(h) Stressed the importance of concerted international and national actions to encourage that biofuel development and policies are in line with the objective to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and contribute to sustainable rural development, including respecting legitimate land tenure rights, and poverty reduction, bearing in mind varied national contexts.

15. Encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources.

16. Recommended the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate stakeholders.

Actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels

17. Governments, FAO, Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), GBEP, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and other international organizations are encouraged to regularly share with CFS the results of their work on biofuels-food security linkages.

18. Governments, FAO, and all other relevant stakeholders are encouraged to promote and facilitate exchange of information and cooperation on biofuels and food security links. This includes analysis, assessments and projections as well as providing transparent information on assumptions, methods, tools and gender-disaggregated data.

19. Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to implement policies and investments for the production of biofuels and food in accordance with national development strategies and multilateral agreements applicable to food security. Special attention should also be given to the situation of vulnerable groups and small scale food producers.

20. Governments and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to review biofuels policies — where applicable and if necessary — according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and risks they may present for food security, and so that biofuels can be produced according to the three pillars of sustainable development.

21. FAO is invited to inform CFS of the progress made in building capacities in member states with respect to biofuel policies in coherence with food security and initiatives on biofuel policies at multiple levels. This would be based on existing works and material e.g. the GBEP sustainable bioenergy indicators, the FAO BEFS Approach; as well as the VG GT, which governments and all stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and to support their implementation.

22. FAO, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in consultation with member states as appropriate, is invited to propose a programme of work aimed at strengthening the capacity of interested countries and operators to assess their situation with regards to biofuels, taking into account food security concerns at global, regional and national levels, legitimate land tenure rights, to manage the related risks and opportunities, and to monitor impacts. This could take advantage of the GBEP capacity building programme.

Actions to promote Research and Development (R&D) on biofuels and food security

23. Food security, smallholder and gender concerns should be integrated as appropriate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of R&D on biofuels. R&D is important in improving the efficiency of biofuels regarding both resources and processes, and in exploring new technologies including biofuels of the second and third generations. Research partners are encouraged to devise solutions adapted to the needs of all stakeholders, especially those in least-developed countries and of women and smallholders who are most in need of access to modern energy services.

24. International cooperation (including south-south cooperation), and public sector, and public-private partnerships have an important role to play in supporting these research topics. It is important to ensure that lessons learned from these partnerships are reflected in future cooperation.

25. R&D, as appropriate, should strengthen capabilities to adapt biofuel production and processing units so that they can modulate their supply chain between food, feed and energy.

Actions with regard to linkages between energy and food security

26. Stakeholders are encouraged to support more energy and other resource use efficiency, increased use of sources of renewable energy and improved access to sustainable energy services, including among others in agri-food chains, according to each country's specificities.

27. Governments and operators should support the participation of farmers, in particular smallholders and women, in food-energy security programmes (including on biofuel production and consumption), as appropriate on the basis of fair and equitable conditions.

28. CFS encouraged public and private sectors to support the integration of sustainable biofuel production into agricultural and forestry policies, according to each country's specificities.

B. INVESTING IN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

29. Ms Florence Buchholzer (European Union), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

30. The Committee:

(a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security" and the relevant report,

and acknowledged its findings as an important contribution to the CFS recommendations.

(b) Recalled the report on the Committee's deliberations on 'How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture' during its 37th session in October 2011, particularly the acknowledgement that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role for food security locally and worldwide. They are the main investors in their own agriculture. Smallholder agriculture contributes to a range of other benefits such as helping to maintain employment, reduce poverty, and enhance the sustainable management of natural resources.

(c) In order to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition, the CFS encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organisations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners), to:

Enable national policies, governance and their evidence base:

31. Build or further develop a country-owned vision for smallholder agriculture, in the context of broad-based national, and agricultural development, that positions smallholder agriculture firmly within integrated policies and strategies, that includes connecting smallholders to markets, that is articulated together with all national stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, of whom women represent a majority in many countries, their organisations and their representatives, in the context of sustainable development and transparent rights-based processes and guidelines.

32. Guided by this vision and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, consider revisiting agricultural, urban and rural sector policies, strategies and budgets, with particular attention to enabling smallholder access — especially for women — to productive assets, local, national and regional markets, appropriate training, research, technology and farm support services.

33. Support the review, financing and implementation of smallholder inclusive, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral, policies and strategies linked to sustainable agricultural development, with a particular supporting role by international development partners and especially IFAD, FAO and WFP, the World Bank, bilateral funding agencies and regional development banks.

34. Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment within the country-led vision and strategy for agricultural development. In addition, encourage gender specific support services in view of the critical role of women and to address the specific needs and constraints faced by both women and men smallholder farmers.

35. Address constraints to engaging young women and men in smallholder agriculture, as well as in related non-farm rural sectors, through targeted policy interventions. These include strengthening and ensuring equal access to education and training systems.

36. Explore geographically inclusive territorial development as an approach to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral public and private investments, in particular in smallholder agriculture as well as in the non-farm economy.

37. Improve governance for agriculture and rural development through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach, with particular focus on smallholder agriculture, ensuring adequate participation of all relevant organisations, especially those representing smallholder farmers. This involves developing context-specific solutions for smallholder-sensitive public and private investments. Consider experiences such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and others.

38. Build inclusive participatory processes that engage smallholders, women, youth, private sector, and other relevant organizations. Promote legal recognition and respect of the rights of smallholder farmers - including the right to organize democratically and to have voice in policy debates, with gender- and age-balanced representation — and the need for farmers' organizations to be strengthened to achieve this.

39. Improve information management (the collection, transparency, communication and access to data, including sex-disaggregated data). Step-up evidence-based analyses to document the state of smallholder agriculture; its diverse typologies, its incentives and constraints, its evolution and its contributions to various outcomes in particular to food security and nutrition.

Promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology

Access to assets

40. Note farmers' and breeders' contribution to conserving and developing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Promote smallholders' — particularly women farmers' — ability to access, breed, produce, conserve, purchase, exchange, sell and use the seeds they need, including local, indigenous and modern varieties. Strengthen information and knowledge sharing related to practical on-farm implementation and foster local innovation. Support *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and development of agricultural biodiversity by smallholders together with research and extension systems, in line with sustainable agricultural development and good practices, including through agro-ecological approaches and sustainable intensification. All the above-mentioned measures of this paragraph have to be in accordance with applicable national and international law.

41. Strongly promote responsible governance of land and natural resources with emphasis on securing access and tenure for smallholders, particularly women, in accordance with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security as well as other country-led measures with similar objectives. Solutions need to be country and context specific and consistent with existing obligations under national and international law. A related need is to strengthen local institutions dealing with regulation of such access and use of natural resources, particularly by smallholders and women.

Access to public goods, social services, research, extension and technology

42. Prioritize public investment and encourage private investment, specifically in support of smallholders' own investments, in, among others; water management, sustainable management of genetic resources for food and agriculture, soil conservation, forests, transport and infrastructure such as feeder roads, energy, post-harvest handling infrastructure, rural electrification and telecommunication grids.

43. Provide gender-sensitive public investment, and encourage private investments, in health-care, child care, nutrition, education and capacity development, social protection, water and sanitation, to enhance food security and nutrition, and reduce smallholder poverty.

44. Strengthen participatory research, extension and farming service systems, particularly those that respond to the specific needs of smallholders and women farmers, to increase their productivity, diversify their production, and enhance its nutritional value and build their resilience, including with respect to climate change, according to the tenets of sustainable development. The approach is ideally that of combining farmers' and indigenous people's traditional knowledge with the findings of scientific research, as appropriate.

45. Promote access to available technologies that help improve the quality of smallholders' production. Take into consideration the specific constraints of smallholders in relation to sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and enable their access to the programs and supplies needed for compliance.

Enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources

46. **Promote investment of and for smallholders**. Improve policies, markets and institutions to foster economic opportunities for smallholders. Mitigate excessive price volatility and non-transferable smallholder risks using public policy instruments in accordance with international commitments. Develop and/or improve value chains and enable smallholders to be full participants in the value chains of their choice. Ensure legal and fair business practices amongst all parties and increase the negotiating capacity of smallholders. This calls for continued development of policy measures and technical guidelines and tools, including for contract farming and public–private partnerships, in consultation with smallholder organisations, the expertise of relevant UN organizations and other centres of expertise.

47. **Access to markets**. Support, in accordance with international commitments, the development of, and access to, markets, distribution and marketing systems and mechanisms that are remunerative for smallholders and rural economies. Recognise the importance of non-monetary exchanges of products and services, the importance of local food systems for smallholders including their potential for supplying school and institutional feeding programmes. Create appropriate linkages and engage smallholder farmers, men and women, along value-chains, especially in local, national and regional markets. Enable and stimulate cooperation between smallholders, for instance, via cooperatives or other approaches for market organisation that benefit smallholders in accordance with international commitments.

48. **Financial services**. Improve regulatory conditions and financial infrastructure to strengthen smallholder access to a full range of financial services adapted to their

needs, with attention to the particular challenges faced by women and youth in this regard. Relevant financial services include safe deposits, monetary transactions and remittances, mobile financial services, sustainable micro, short and long-term credit, public insurance schemes (including indexed insurance), commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems. Reduce financial risks, lower transaction costs and facilitate long-term investments, — such as for field operations equipment, food processing and other value-adding activities on smallholder farms. As appropriate, relax liquidity constraints on working capital expenditures (e.g. fertilizers, seeds) as well as on medium- and long-term investments while avoid worsening smallholder farmers' debt burden. Support such measures by appropriately designed, well-targeted fiscal measures. All the above mentioned measures of this paragraph should be implemented in accordance with international commitments.

49. **Investing beyond the farm**. Promote public investment and encourage private investment to develop a decentralised, rural, non-farm economy to support smallholders' access to alternative sources of income, thereby further consolidating the farming economy and contributing to improved food security and nutrition. This encompasses investment in capacity building and entrepreneurship development, where appropriate and particularly targeting young women and men, for employment in a modernized agriculture as well as in other related activities and labour markets. It also requires promoting investment for new business development.

Furthermore the Committee:

50. Encouraged stakeholders to share their experiences in using these recommendations in their national context at the High Level Forum on "Connecting Smallholders to Market", planned in the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2015. In general, encouraged promoting international cooperation and sharing of experience in smallholder development across the world, with strong engagement and leadership of smallholder organizations.

51. Invited its members and stakeholders to disseminate the findings of the HLPE Report and the present recommendations to relevant fora and processes such as: the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security and the principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai); the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, the Right-to-Food plus 10, the post-2015 development agenda.

V. CFS WORKSTREAMS

A. PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS (RAI)

52. Ms Christina Blank (Switzerland), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on responsible agricultural investments, introduced document CFS 2013/40/6 "Update on the Consultative Process to Develop Principles for responsible agricultural investments in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition".

53. The Committee took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/6 and endorses the proposed schedule for the way forward as outlined in paragraph 6.

B. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISES SITUATIONS

54. Ms Josephine Wangari Gaita (Kenya), Co-chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises introduced document CFS 2013/40/7 "Update on the Consultative Process to Develop an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations".

55. The Committee:

(a) expressed satisfaction with the progress made to date in the elaboration of an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises;

(b) appreciated the on-going efforts in addressing the three immediate actions identified as priority areas of work supporting the development of an Agenda for Action;

(c) took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/7 and endorsed the schedule proposed for the way forward outlined in paragraph 15.

C. GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

56. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), Ms Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), introduced the documents CFS 2013/40/5 "Process for Updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)" and CFS 2013/40/5 Add.1. "Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) — Second Version 2013".

57. The Committee reiterated that the main added value of the GSF is to provide an overarching framework to improve policy convergence and coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders with practical guidance and core recommendations on food security and nutrition issues.

58. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the process for updating the GSF as outlined in document CFS 2013/40/5 Rev.1;

(b) endorsed the Second Version of the GSF (2013) that includes the policy recommendations for Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Security and Climate Change that were endorsed at CFS 39 in 2012 and encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Second Version of the GSF (2013) acknowledging its voluntary nature;

(c) agreed that the statistical figures included in Section 1 of the GSF should be updated annually to be in line with those of the SOFI reports.

D. RULES OF PROCEDURE

59. The Chair of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure, Mr Guo Handi (China) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/10 "Proposed Amendments to the

CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and Outcomes of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group".

60. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure.

61. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary;

(b) endorsed the modalities and requirements for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat, through secondment of staff of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition;

(c) requested FAO, IFAD and WFP to proceed with the process of recruitment of the CFS Secretary as soon as possible.

62. The terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary and the modalities for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition are found in Appendix D.

63. The Committee:

(a) endorsed the proposed amendment to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO) and requested that the FAO Council, forward these to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the Conference (Rome, 6-13 June 2015) for approval;

(b) rejected the proposed amendment to Rule IV (Advisory Group) of the CFS Rules of Procedure. The results of the vote were: 21 votes for, 47 against, and 6 abstentions.

64. The Committee:

(a) mandated the Bureau to consider which of the selection criteria for the appointment of Members of the HLPE Steering Committee mentioned in paragraph 43 of the CFS Reform Document and paragraph 10 of the Rules and Procedure of the Work of the HLPE,[3] should be included in Rule V of the CFS Rules of Procedure[4] with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;

(b) mandated the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group to urgently analyze the role of the Advisory Group, its composition, categories and the selection process for each category in order to strengthen its contribution. The Bureau will submit a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;

(c) mandated the Bureau to further clarify the CFS Reform Document regarding the distinction between CFS Participants and Observers with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee at its next Plenary Session in October 2014.

[3] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_-_Rules_and_procedures.pdf.

[4] CFS 2013/40/Inf.15.

E. A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS

65. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Monitoring, Ambassador Mary Mubi (Zimbabwe) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/8 "A Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions".

66. The Committee:

(a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;

(b) acknowledged document CFS 2013/40/8 as good progress towards a CFS framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and an important reference for the on-going work of the group. In particular the Committee;

(c) underlined the important role of the Committee as a platform for stakeholders to regularly share experiences and practices on monitoring work in strategic areas at all levels (global, regional, national);

(d) recognised the importance of CFS monitoring process for improving the CFS effectiveness;

(e) endorsed the proposal for a plan of action to disseminate the CFS decisions in the context of the CFS Communication Strategy;

(f) endorsed the proposal to focus the CFS monitoring on the Committee's major, strategic and catalytic products;

(g) endorsed the conduct of periodic assessments of the CFS effectiveness in improving policy frameworks especially at country level and in promoting participation of and coherence among stakeholders on food security and nutrition. Specifically, it recommended carrying out a baseline survey to assess the current situation as the base of assessing progress;

(h) highlighted the need that CFS monitoring mechanisms should build on existing mechanisms at global, regional and national level;

(i) requested/recommended that the OEWG on Monitoring continue its work in 2014 and report back to CFS at its 41st Session, subject to available resources;

(j) underlined the need to use monitoring and evaluation to improve the work of CFS and the formulation of future CFS recommendations bearing in mind that they should be simple, precise, concise, actionable, and time-bound.

F. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES

67. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/9 Rev.1 "CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-2015" as presented by Ms Christine Ton Nu (France), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Programme of Work and Priorities.

68. The Committee:

(a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG and recommended that it continues its work to further prioritize and streamline its programme of work

and to implement the proposed process for selection and prioritization of CFS activities in the 2014-2015 biennium;

(b) adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams;

(c) adopted the revised Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities (annexed to the MYPoW);

(d) noted that the proposed CFS activities that have not been retained in the 2014-15 MYPoW will be included as part of the background, to be considered along with other inputs in the future process of selection and prioritization.

G. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

69. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/4 "Communication Strategy for the Committee on World Food Security" presented by Ms Cordelia Salter (CFS Secretariat). The Committee:

(a) acknowledged that awareness raising and outreach should be an integral part of the development and roll out of all the Committee's work;

(b) noted that effective communication is an important component for achieving CFS objectives as awareness regarding CFS and its outputs is a precondition for their voluntary adoption and application taking into account context specificities;

(c) endorsed the elements of the strategy as presented and recommended and urged that an implementation plan including the budget be worked out by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group;

(d) noted that communication should be an intrinsic part of all CFS workstreams.

VI. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

70. The objective of this agenda item was to strengthen linkages and encourage a two way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels.

71. This is in line with the three roles of CFS:

- Co-ordination at global level
- Policy convergence
- Support and advice to countries and regions (CFS Reform Document, 2009)

72. The overall theme of the session was:

"Multi-stakeholder Models that Promote Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture: Towards the Post-2015 Development Agenda."

73. CFS encourages the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in food security and nutrition fora at the global, regional and national levels. The Committee also

stresses the importance of multi-stakeholder processes for achieving sustainable agriculture and good nutrition. The experiences, best practices and lessons learned that were showcased in this session are relevant to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

74. The session showcased experiences relevant to CFS engagement in the post-2015 development agenda process, regional initiatives on food and nutrition security and the institutional arrangements to promote national multi-stakeholders efforts on food security and nutrition.

75. Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, was the Facilitator for the three panel discussions. The Committee welcomed the participation of the panellists in this session.

Global and regional initiatives and linkages with CFS

Global initiatives: Post-2015 Development Agenda

Panellists:

- Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations in New York and Co-Chair of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals
- Ambassador Néstor Osorio, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations in New York and President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Louise Kantrow, Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce
- Flavio Valente, Secretary General of FIAN International (FoodFirst Information and Action Network) — a member of the Civil Society Mechanism

Regional Initiatives: G8 Alliance for food security and nutrition in the context of CAADP

Panellists:

- Tony Burdon, Head of the Growth and Resilience Department in the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Ambassador Yaya Olaniran, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the Rome-based UN agencies and CFS Chair
- Ruth Rawling, Vice-President for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for Cargill
- Mamadou Cissokho, Honorable President of the Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations in West Africa (ROPPA)

Country experiences and lessons learned

Panellists:

- Brazil — The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA)

Maria Emilia Pacheco, President, CONSEA, Brazil

- Thailand: nutrition impact of agriculture and food systems

  Kraisid Tontisirin, Professor, Senior Advisor of the Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University (INMU), Thailand

76. The following views emerged from the discussions:

(a) The world has changed since 2000 — future plans and actions for development should be more universal, inclusive and transformative with increasing emphasis on governance, inter-linkages, transparency and accountability.

(b) Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition are crucial to several agendas such as, poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, youth employment, climate change, energy use, and water management. CFS, as a multi-stakeholder forum where all actors have a space and an opportunity to exchange views, has much to contribute to tackle challenging and controversial issues on food security and nutrition in an open and participatory manner.

(c) CFS was encouraged to actively engage in the post-2015 development agenda process, bringing the unique experience of both its multiple- stakeholders and multi stakeholder platform to the debate; and to support the inclusion of a goal reflecting food security and nutrition issues among the sustainable development goals.

(d) All stakeholders were encouraged to do their part to ensure that the CFS vision of ... a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security...is adequately reflected in the post-2015 development agenda.

(e) Development dialogue at regional and national level should feed into the post-2015 development agenda.

(f) Effort is needed to enable greater convergence of different initiatives on food security and nutrition so that they build on and align with regional and country-led efforts.

(g) The CFS Bureau and the Advisory Group were encouraged to together explore ways for the CFS to continue the dialogue in the inter-sessional period on specific views expressed during this session.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

A. ELECTION OF CFS CHAIR AND BUREAU

77. The Committee elected by acclamation Ambassador Gerda Verburg, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Netherlands, as the Chair of CFS.

78. The Committee elected by acclamation the following representatives as members and alternate members of the incoming CFS Bureau:

- Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Congo, France, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda, United States of America

- Alternates: Armenia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, New Zealand.

B. ARRANGEMENTS FOR CFS OCTOBER 2014

79. The Committee recommended that its Forty-first Session be held from 13-17 October 2014 at FAO headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

C. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

80. The report was adopted en bloc on Friday 11 October 2013.

D. POTENTIAL ENGAGEMENT OF CFS WITH POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA PROCESS

81. The CFS highlights the essential role of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and mandates the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, to explore ways for the CFS to provide inputs to the decision-making process on the post-2015 development agenda in New York.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE SESSION

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

(a) Adoption of Agenda and Timetable

(b) Membership of the Committee

(c) Drafting Committee composition

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 40

(a) Statement by the UN Secretary-General (to be confirmed)

(b) Statements by Heads of FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Chair of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee

(c) Statement by the CFS Chairperson

III. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY (SOFI) 2013

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

(a) Biofuels and Food Security

(b) Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition

V. CFS WORKSTREAMS

(a) Principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai)

(b) Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations

(c) The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)

(d) Rules of Procedure

(e) A framework for monitoring CFS decisions

(f) Programme of Work and Priorities and emerging Issues

(g) The CFS communication strategy

VI. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

VII. OTHER MATTERS

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
European Union (Member Organization)
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda Item*
CFS 2013/40/1	Provisional Annotated Agenda	I
CFS 2013/40/2	Policy Roundtable: Biofuels and Food Security	IV.a
CFS 2013/40/2 Add.1 Rev.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Biofuels and Food Security	IV.a
CFS 2013/40/3	Policy Roundtable: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.b
CFS 2013/40/3 Add.1	Executive Summary of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.b
CFS 2013/40/4	Communication Strategy for the Committee on World Food Security	V.g
CFS 2013/40/5	Process for Updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)	V.c
CFS 2013/40/5 Add.1	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) - Second Version (2013)	V.c
CFS 2013/40/6	Update on the Consultative Process to Develop Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (rai) in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition	V.a
CFS 2013/40/7	Update on the Consultative Process to Develop an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations	V.b
CFS 2013/40/8	A framework for monitoring CFS decisions	V.e
CFS 2013/40/9 Rev.	CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-2015	V.f
CFS 2013/40/10	Proposed amendment to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and Outcome of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group	V.d
CFS 2013/40/Inf.1	Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.2	List of documents	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.3	Membership to the Committee on World Food Security	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.4	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers	I

Symbol	*Title*	*Agenda Item*
CFS 2013/40/Inf.5	Statement of competence and voting rights submitted by the European Union	I
CFS 2013/40/Inf.6	Statement by the United Nations Secretary General or his representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.7	Statement by the Director-General of FAO	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.8	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.9	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.10	Statement by the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.11	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	II
CFS 2013/40/Inf.12	Coordination and Linkages with CFS — Session Guidelines and Background Information	VI
CFS 2013/40/Inf.13	Following Progress on Decisions and Recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)	V.e
CFS 2013/40/Inf.14	Report on CFS Expenditures 2012	V.f
CFS 2013/40/Inf.15	Provisions and decisions regarding the CFS Secretary, Secretariat, Advisory Group and High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition	V.d

APPENDIX D

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENT CFS 2013/40/10/Rev.1 "PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE AND TO RULE XXXIII OF THE GENERAL RULES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND OUTCOMES OF THE WORK OF THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE WORKING GROUP"

The CFS Secretary and the inclusion of other UN entities in the CFS Secretariat

1. Selection procedure, including required qualifications and terms of reference

The Bureau, at its meeting on 6 August 2013, reviewed and endorsed the following proposals with a view to present them for endorsement by the Committee at its 40th Session:

a. Terms of Reference for a D1-level CFS Secretary

- Under the overall supervision of the CFS Chair and in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group and the Chairs of the working groups as representatives of CFS Members and Participants, the incumbent will:
  - (a) Manage and supervise the Secretariat;
  - (b) Manage, report on and be accountable for the CFS budget;
  - (c) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy;
  - (d) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Communication Strategy, the communication among CFS stakeholders and the dissemination of CFS publications;
  - (e) Ensure technical, administrative and logistical support to the CFS Chair and the Chairs of the different working groups and technical teams;
  - (f) Supervise and provide technical inputs in the preparation of CFS publications, working documents and meetings;
  - (g) Exercise overall supervision of the CFS Secretariat's support to the High-Level Panel of Experts;
  - (h) Ensure that the Heads of the three Rome-based agencies are kept informed on the work of the Committee through the appropriate channels;
- The Secretary will be subject to the FAO Regulations and Rules.

b. Qualifications

- The incumbent:
  - (a) should have professional experience related to the functioning of multilateral and multi-stakeholder processes and their management;
  - (b) should hold a post-graduate degree preferably in disciplines that are relevant to food security and nutrition;

(c) should have relevant professional experience on food security and nutrition-related issues and policies including preferably a relevant publications record;

- Other details concerning the vacancy announcement for and qualifications of the Secretary, such as managerial, language and other core competences, should be agreed upon by the three Rome-based agencies and communicated to the Committee, through the Bureau and the Advisory Group, in a timely manner.

c. Selection Procedure

- The selection process should be transparent and open to any qualified candidate;
- The vacancy announcement will be posted on the FAO, IFAD and WFP websites and publicized elsewhere through other media and by different stakeholders involved in the CFS process;
- The selection panel will be composed of a representative from each of the three Rome-based agencies appointed by the Heads of the organizations;
- The interview process will be in accordance with the standard practices of the three Rome-based agencies;
- The FAO Director-General will appoint the Secretary based on the decision of the selection panel;
- These key elements will represent the basis for the preparation of the vacancy announcement and the implementation of the selection process which are under the responsibility of the three Rome-based agencies.

2. Inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities

- The Secretary should solicit staff contributions by other UN entities, according to the needs of the Secretariat;
- UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition that are interested in seconding one or more of its staff members to the Secretariat could submit an official request and appropriate justification to the CFS Secretary and the CFS Chair who, taking into account CFS workstreams, priorities and needs, will decide whether to invite them to join the team and so inform the Bureau and the Advisory Group;
- Following this decision, the interested UN entity will sign an agreement with FAO according to FAO Regulations and Rules to define the kind of contribution and any other administrative matter.